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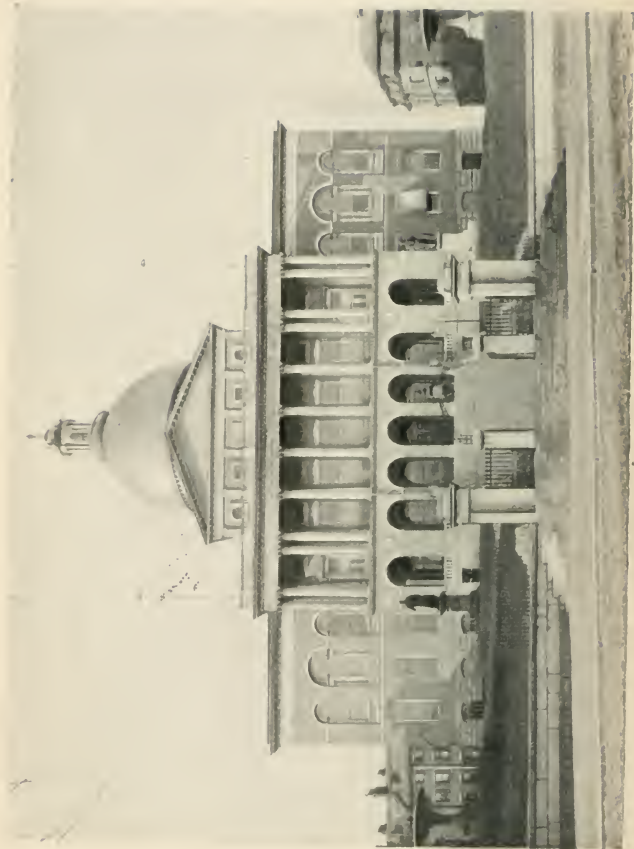
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THE STATE HOUSE



BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

16A 1. 1908



THE STATE HOUSE

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS



*Compliments of the author
George Percival
Hox*
"Boston State House is the Hub of the Solar System"

Oliver Wendell Holmes

State House, Boston, May 29, 1908.
PRINTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
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INTRODUCTION.

The preparation of this guide book was undertaken at the request of the late John G. B. Adams, Sergeant-at-Arms. It has been my endeavor to mention briefly the various alterations in the State House since its erection in 1795, and to guide the visitor to the places of interest in and about the building. The Appendix is confined to the political and military record of those in whose honor a bust, oil painting, or statue has been placed in the capitol.

I am very happy to take this opportunity of extending my thanks to Charles G. Davis, Sergeant-at-Arms, under whose direction the work has been completed, to C. B. Tillinghast, State Librarian, and the many others who have cheerfully and generously assisted me in my research.

ELLEN MUDGE BURRILL.

Boston, Sept. 10, 1901.

THE STATE HOUSE.

The hill upon which the State House stands was originally called Treamount, owing to the "three little rising hills on the top of a high mountain on the north west side of the town." This "high mountain" extended from the head of Hanover Street, south-westerly to the water beyond the State House. It retained the name of Treamount until used as a look-out where the colonists "kept watch to foresee the approach of forrein dangers," when it was called Sentry Hill. After the erection of the Beacon, in 1635, it received the name of Beacon Hill. Of these "three little rising hills" the first was called Cotton, afterwards Pemberton Hill, the central peak Sentry or Beacon Hill, the third peak West or Copley's Hill and later Mt. Vernon, but for many years the name of Beacon Hill has included the other two peaks.

In accordance with a resolve of the General Court, dated Feb. 16, 1795, Edward H. Robbins, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Thomas Dawes and Charles Bulfinch were appointed agents on the part of the Commonwealth, with authority to erect, build and finish a new State House for the "accommodation of all the legislative and executive branches of government, on a spot of ground in

Boston, commonly called the Governor's pasture, containing about two acres, more or less, adjoining the late Governor Hancock's garden and belonging to his heirs, — provided the Town of Boston would, at their expense, purchase and cause the same to be conveyed in fee simple to the Commonwealth." The sum of £8,000 was allowed for the purpose. The town purchased the property for £4,000, and William Tudor, Charles Jarvis, John C. Jones, William Eustis, William Little, Thomas Dawes, Joseph Russell, Harrison G. Otis and Perez Morton were appointed commissioners to convey the "Governor's pasture" to the Commonwealth. The deed was dated May 2, 1795. Charles Bulfinch was chosen architect.

The corner-stone — on a truck, decorated with ribbons — was drawn to its place by fifteen white horses, each with a leader, and was laid July 4, 1795, with public ceremonies, by His Excellency Samuel Adams, Governor, assisted by M. W. Paul Revere, Grand Master, R. W. William Scollay, Deputy Grand Master, and brethren of the Grand Lodge of Masons. The structure was 172 feet front, 60 feet deep, 110 feet high, including the dome, and cost, as per resolves from Feb. 16, 1795, to June 22, 1799, \$140,000. This sum included the cost of a house for the Messenger to the General Court, which, with land, amounted to \$5,000, leaving for the State House \$135,000 (Auditor's report for 1849).

Thursday, Jan. 11, 1798, the General Court assembled for the last time in the old State House,

State Street, where their sessions had been held for fifty years, and at 12 o'clock, noon, having been joined by His Excellency Increase Sumner, Governor, and the Honorable Council, marched to the new building.

In accordance with a resolve of March 10, 1831, fire-proof rooms were added to the building, at a cost of about \$7,000. A resolve of Feb. 24, 1847, appropriated money for the payment of expense incurred by placing the "Massachusetts coat-of-arms" over the Speaker's chair in the House of Representatives, agreeable to an order of the House passed March 27, 1846. Fountains were erected on the lawn in 1849.

For the better accommodation of the State Library and other departments, a resolve was passed, May 20, 1852, providing for the appointment of a committee of three "to procure plans and estimates for a fire-proof building to be erected in the rear of the State House." April 27, 1853, it was voted that a fire-proof building should be erected on the north side, to be connected with the main edifice, and the sum of \$65,000 was appropriated for the payment of expenses of such erection. The Governor, with the advice of the Council, was authorized to appoint three commissioners who should superintend the erection of the structure, and Charles H. Warren, President of the Senate, John T. Heard and Samuel K. Hutchinson were selected, a majority entering upon their duties June 2, 1853. The following month Mr. Heard declined the appointment and

Adam W. Thaxter, Jr., was chosen to fill the vacancy. The report of Jan. 26, 1855, is signed by these three gentlemen, but the next report, submitted Feb. 20, 1855, bears the signatures of Joseph R. Richards, S. K. Hutchinson and George M. Thacher as commissioners. Gridley J. F. Bryant was the architect. Appropriations were made from time to time, until, when completed, the addition cost \$243,203.86. In consequence of alterations, a new corner-stone was provided, and the original deposit replaced Aug. 11, 1855, by M. W. Winslow Lewis, M.D., Grand Master, and other officers of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, in the presence of His Excellency Henry J. Gardner, Governor.

Under a resolve of May 23, 1866, a commission consisting of John H. Clifford, Ex-Governor, Joseph A. Pond, President of the Senate, and James M. Stone, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was appointed to "consider the whole subject of remodelling the State House." Their report, containing three plans, drawn by Mr. Bryant and Alexander R. Esty, was referred to the committee on State House of 1867, and it was decided, June 1, that the Legislature should have additional committee rooms, that certain alterations and improvements should be made in the building, as well as a general system of repairs, ventilation, steam heat and increased cellar accommodations. Mr. Pond and Mr. Stone were appointed commissioners, Washburn & Son were the architects, and the final cost was \$270,256.96.

New seats were placed in the Senate and House of Representatives in 1868. The House chairs were sold in 1896, 1897 and 1898, the members of 1894 having the first opportunity to purchase; the Senate chairs were sold in 1897 and 1898, Senators of 1897 having first choice; and the chairs in the Council Chamber were sold in 1898 to Councillors of the preceding year. Passenger elevators were added in 1885, and many improvements of a minor character were made from time to time.

Commonwealth Building, No. 11 Mt. Vernon Street, formerly the Way estate, was procured under an act approved May 26, 1882, remodelled and used by State departments until the winter of 1900, when it was razed, together with houses Nos. 1-6 Mt. Vernon Street, that the land might be included in the park.

On May 17, 1888, the Governor and Council were authorized to acquire the land bounded by Derne, Temple, Mt. Vernon and Hancock streets, and a parcel of land east of Temple Street, between Mt. Vernon and Derne; also to discontinue Temple Street between Mt. Vernon and Derne streets. By this act \$500,000 were appropriated, and May 3, 1889, \$130,000 additional were allowed. An act of June 16, 1892, enabled the commissioners to take land bounded by Derne and Bowdoin streets, Beacon Hill Place and the State House. June 9, 1893, provision was made for taking Beacon Hill Place; June 29, 1894, for taking the land bounded by Bowdoin, Beacon, Mt. Vernon streets and land

then owned by the Commonwealth; also on June 19, 1901, for procuring the estates Nos. 8-14 Mt. Vernon Street.

May 25, 1888, the Governor and Council were allowed \$5,000 to prepare a general plan for the better accommodation of the State government, and March 19, 1889, \$2,500 were appropriated to further perfect said plan. A bill providing for the enlargement of the State House was reported, becoming a law June 4, 1889. To meet the expenses incurred under this act, a loan, not exceeding \$2,500,000, was authorized, and work was begun under the direction of John D. Long, William Endicott, Jr., and Benjamin D. Whitcomb, State House Construction Commissioners. Upon the death of Mr. Whitcomb, in 1894, Charles Everett Clark* was appointed a member of the commission, and upon the resignation of Mr. Long, Mr. Endicott became chairman, with George W. Johnson as the third member. The architects were Messrs. Brigham & Spofford, but after March, 1892, Charles Brigham had entire charge.

The corner-stone of this new building was laid Dec. 21, 1889, by Governor Oliver Ames, assisted by John D. Long, chairman of the commission, and the Grand Lodge of Masons, M. W. Henry Endicott, Grand Master, Samuel Wells, Deputy Grand Master. Jan. 2, 1895, the House of Representatives convened in the old chamber, and the following day moved to their new hall in the extension. Feb-

* Died in 1899.

ruary 18 the Senate moved to rooms Nos. 239, 240 and 241, pending alterations in the State House; April 8 they returned to their old quarters; and Jan. 6, 1897, convened in the temporary chamber provided in the upper portion of Memorial Hall. Jan. 5, 1898, they met for the first time in the new chamber,—the room formerly occupied by the House of Representatives,—and the old Senate chamber has since been known as the Senate reception room.

The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, was authorized on March 14, 1895, to appoint a commission for the preservation of the Bulfinch State House, who should thoroughly examine the condition of the building, and report the result, with their recommendations, to the General Court. Charles A. Cummings, David H. Andrews and E. Noyes Whitcomb, being chosen, reported April 13, 1895. June 9, 1896, His Honor Roger Wolcott, acting Governor, George P. Lawrence, President of the Senate, and George v. L. Meyer, Speaker of the House of Representatives, were appointed a committee to arrange for plans for preserving the Bulfinch State House substantially in accordance with the report of the above commission. The committee selected Arthur G. Everett as architect, with Robert D. Andrews as his associate and Charles A. Cummings consulting architect. The State House Construction Commission had charge of the work, and \$375,000 were appropriated to meet the expenses.

By an act approved June 5, 1897, His Excellency Roger Wolcott, Governor, President George P. Lawrence and Speaker John L. Bates were appointed a committee to consider and decide upon plans for furnishing the Bulfinch part. Mr. Everett submitted drawings, specifications and designs, and the State House Construction Commission were directed to furnish the building in accordance with the plans and under the superintendence of said architect. The total expense incurred for preservation and furnishing, to Jan. 1, 1901, amounts to \$335,468.83.

The amount expended for the State House extension, land, furnishings, Memorial Hall and restoration of the Bulfinch front, to Jan. 1, 1901, is \$6,119,936.89. The dimensions of the capitol follow: —

	ft. in.
Height of Bulfinch front from ground to pinnacle, .	110
Depth of Bulfinch front,	60
Width of Bulfinch front,	172
Foundation of Bulfinch front above tide water, about	110
Length of extension,	401
Width of extension in rear,	173
Height of extension in rear (to apex),	112 3
Widest part of extension,	212 6

OBJECTS OF INTEREST.

The Dome.

To the stranger visiting the State House there are many objects of interest. Approaching the building from the south, the dome will first attract attention. It is 53 feet in diameter by 35 feet high,

and in early times was simply painted. Governor Nathaniel P. Banks, in his valedictory address, Jan. 3, 1861, recommended that it be gilded, but this was not accomplished until 1874. It was re-gilded in 1888 and 1898, and during the latter year 498 electric lights were placed around it. The dome is accessible to the public whenever the building is open, except during the sessions of the Senate.

Shaw. — Webster. — Mann. — Devens.

A memorial to Col. Robert G. Shaw* and the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, by St. Gaudens, dedicated May 31, 1897, stands on the Common, facing the State House, and just west of the building, on Beacon Street, is a tablet marking the site of the famous John Hancock house.† Upon the terraced lawn are bronze statues of Daniel Webster,‡ by Hiram Powers, and of Horace Mann,‡ by Miss Emma Stebbins. In the park, east side, is a bronze statue of Gen. Charles Devens,‡ by St. Gaudens, also a reproduction of the old Beacon monument. The statue of Webster was erected in 1859, by the Webster Memorial committee; unveiled Sept. 17, 1859. This was the second statue executed by the sculptor, the first having been lost at sea. The statue of Mann was dedicated July 4, 1865; the funds were contributed by school children and teachers of Massachusetts in 1860; the pedestal was furnished by the State. The statue of Devens was ordered by the Legislature of 1891.

* Killed at Fort Wagner July 18, 1863.

† Erected 1737; removed 1863.

‡ See Appendix.

The Beacon.

The Beacon was erected under an order of the General Court of the Colony, March 4, 1634-35, — “It is ordered, that there shalbe forth with a beacon sett on the centry hill at Boston, to give notice to the country of any danger, & that there shalbe a ward of one pson kept there from the first of April to the last of Septr., & that upon the discov’y of any danger, the beacon shalbe fired, an allarum given, as also messengers presently sent by that towne where the danger is discov’ed, to all other townes within their jurisdiccon.” A space on the top of the hill, six rods square, was reserved by the town for the monument, with “passage from the Common thereto.” The Beacon was a tall pole or mast, and projecting from one side was an iron crane supporting an iron pot. The mast was placed on cross-timbers with a stone foundation, was supported by braces and provided with cross sticks serving the purpose of a ladder for ascending to the crane. Governor Bernard says the Beacon was rebuilt “without his consent” in 1768. It remained until removed by General Gage in 1775, when a “small square fort” was built on the hill. Soon after the evacuation of Boston, March 17, 1776, the town erected another pole, nearly in the centre of the British fort; this was blown down in a storm, Thursday, Nov. 26, 1789.

A monument, from the design of Charles Bulfinch, was erected in 1790 by a number of the inhabi-

tants to "commemorate that train of events which led to the American Revolution and finally secured Liberty and Independence to the United States." This was a plain Doric column, about 60 feet high, built of brick, covered with stucco, with foundation and mouldings of stone. The following spring it was surmounted by a "large eagle of wood, gilt, supporting the American arms." The column was enclosed "by a fence of rails, in front of which were benches for the accommodation of those who ascend the hill." A wooden effigy of the eagle is now over the President's chair in the Senate chamber.

Aug. 10, 1811, the town of Boston sold to Samuel Spear and John Hancock the land on which the monument stood, being 6 rods square originally reserved in 1634-35. The hill was dug away and the column taken down and destroyed, but the four slate tablets in its base were preserved in the State House, and are now in the stone reproduction which was erected by the Bunker Hill Monument Association in 1898. The new monument was formally presented to the Commonwealth June 17, 1899. Its dimensions are exactly the same as those of the original, and the eagle is an exact copy of the original drawings for the wooden eagle upon the Bulfinch monument.* The inscription upon the bronze tablet in the base was prepared by Charles W. Eliot, President of Harvard College.

* Report of Bunker Hill Monument Association, 1899.

Doric Hall. — Washington. — Andrew. — War Relics.

Entering the State House from Beacon Street, the visitor first steps into Doric Hall. Here are statues of George Washington,* first president of the United States, by Sir Francis Chantrey (1826), given to the State Nov. 26, 1827, by the Washington Monument Association, and of Governor John A. Andrew,* by Thomas Ball (1870), unveiled Feb. 14, 1871. The latter was paid for out of the surplus of \$10,000 remaining after the bronze statue of Edward Everett, now in the Public Garden, was completed. Here also are two brass cannon, consecrating the names of Maj. John Buttrick and Capt. Isaac Davis, "whose valour and example excited their fellow citizens to a successful resistance of a superior number of British troops," at Concord bridge, April 19, 1775; two brass cannon captured in the war of 1812; a tablet in memory of Charles Bulfinch, architect; a tablet "to commemorate the preservation and renewal of the Massachusetts State House;" two memorial tablets of the Washington family, presented to the Commonwealth by Hon. Charles Sumner in 1861. The Washington tablets are of bluish-gray sandstone, and are an exact fac-simile of the originals which mark the resting place of the ancestors of George Washington in Brington, England. Portraits of sixteen governors have been arranged upon the wall: —

* See Appendix.

NAME.*	Term of Service.	Artist.	Remarks.
Caleb Strong, . . .	{ 1800-07, 1812-16,	{ Henry Sandham, . . .	From original by Gilbert Stuart, in the possession of Rev. A. C. Thompson, D.D., of Boston. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
James Sullivan, . . .	1807-08,	Ernest L. Ipsen, . . .	From original by Gilbert Stuart, in possession of Richard Sullivan. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
Christopher Gore, . . .	1809-10,	Mrs. Marie Danforth Page,	From original by Trumbull, in Memorial Hall, Cambridge. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
Levi Lincoln, . . .	1825-34,	Frank W. Benson, . . .	From original by Chester Harding. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
Edward Everett, . . .	1836-40,	Philip L. Hale, . . .	From original by Stuart Newton, now in possession of Rev. Edward Everett Hale. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
George S. Boutwell, . . .	1851-53,	Frederick P. Vinton, . . .	Copy of painting by Mr. Vinton, in Groton Public Library, and from life. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
Emory Washburn, . . .	1854-55,	William Willard, . . .	Painted in 1900, from a daguerreotype taken in 1854. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
Henry J. Gardner, . . .	1855-58,	Jean Paul Selinger, . . .	Painted in 1890, from life. Presented by Mr. Gardner in 1893.

* See Appendix.

Elected under the Constitution — Concluded.

NAME.*	Term of Service.	Artist.	Remarks.
Nathaniel P. Banks, .	1858-61,	Daniel J. Strain, .	From photographs. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
John A. Andrew, .	1861-66,	Darius Cobb, .	From photograph. Presented by John F. Andrew of Boston, in 1895.
Alexander H. Bullock, .	1866-69,	Horace R. Burdick, .	Painted in 1893, from portrait by Frederick P. Vinton. Presented by A. G. Bullock and Mrs. Elvira Hazard Bullock of Worcester, in 1895.
William B. Washburn, .	1872-74,	Frank W. Benson, .	From a photograph furnished by the Washburn family. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
William Gaston, .	1875-76,	Frederick P. Vinton, .	Copy of original painted by Mr. Vinton, now in possession of Wm. A. Gaston. Presented by Mrs. William Gaston of Boston, Dec. 18, 1895.
George D. Robinson, .	1884-87,	Daniel J. Strain, .	From photographs. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
Oliver Ames, .	1887-90,	Charles A. Whipple, .	Painted in 1900, from photographs furnished by Mrs. Oliver Ames of Boston. Presented by Mrs. Ames in July, 1900.
John Q. A. Brackett, .	1890-91,	Walter Gilman Page, .	From life. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.

* See Appendix.

Spanish War Flags.

The ceiling of the passageway in the rear of Doric Hall contains a skylight with "Liberty" in the centre, surrounded by the names of the republics of Hellas, Helvetia, Florence, Venice, Genoa, Iceland, Holland, Andorra, San Marino and Rome. At one side is the seal of "Mattachusetts Bay in Nova Anglia;" at the other that of "Plimouth Nov Anglia."

The large bronze case contains the colors which were carried by Massachusetts soldiers in the Spanish war, and returned to the custody of the State through His Excellency Roger Wolcott, Governor, Saturday, Oct. 14, 1899. They were placed in their present position July 31, 1901. The flags are twenty-one in number, as follows: First Regiment Heavy Artillery, one National and one State flag; Second, Fifth, Sixth and Ninth Regiments Infantry, one National and one State flag each; Eighth Regiment Infantry, three National and two State flags, and one United States Regimental color; Naval Brigade, one flag each from the U. S. S. "Prairie," "Catskill," "Lehigh," "Inca" and "Governor Russell."

Grand Staircase. — Writs of Assistance.

Directly to the north is the grand staircase of Pavonazzo marble. As one looks through the alcoves toward Memorial Hall the effect is very beautiful indeed. The stairs at the right lead to the Senate and those opposite to the executive department.

The balcony, formed by the third floor corridors, is surmounted by twelve Ionic columns, which are said to be among the finest in the world. The windows in the south wall are emblematic of manufactures, commerce, education, fisheries and agriculture. Carved in the marble at the head of the stairs is the seal of the Colony of Massachusetts, 1628-84, also the present official seal.

The painting upon the north wall, entitled "James Otis making his famous argument against the Writs of Assistance in the old Town House in Boston, in February 1761," is by Robert Reid. Otis is represented at the moment when he was saying: "I will to my dying day oppose, with all the powers and faculties God has given me, all such instruments of slavery on the one hand and villainy on the other as this Writ of Assistance is." The room is flooded with the flickering light from the great open fire, while through the windows, against which the snow has drifted, comes the cold blue light of the late afternoon of that winter's day.

John Adams, in a letter to William Tudor, written fifty-six years after the event, gives his recollection of the scene in part as follows: "The scene is the Council Chamber in the old Town House in Boston. The date is in the month of February, 1761. That council chamber was as respectable an apartment as the House of Commons or the House of Lords in Great Britain, in proportion, or that in the State House in Philadelphia, in which the Declaration of Independence was signed, in 1776. In this cham-

ber, round a great fire, were seated five judges, with Lieutenant-Governor Hutchinson at their head, as Chief Justice, all arrayed in their new, fresh, rich robes of scarlet English broadcloth, in their large cambric bands and immense judicial wigs. In a corner of the room must be placed as a spectator and an auditor, wit, sense, imagination, genius, pathos, reason, prudence, eloquence, learning and immense reading, hanging by the shoulders on two crutches, covered with a great cloth coat, in the person of Mr. Pratt, who had been solicited on both sides, but would engage on neither, being, as Chief Justice of New York, about to leave Boston forever."

In the same letter, Mr. Adams, characterizing the arguments of counsel, says: "But Otis was a flame of fire! With a promptitude of classical allusions, a depth of research, a rapid summary of historical events and dates, a profusion of legal authorities, a prophetic glance of his eye into futurity, and a torrent of impetuous eloquence, he hurried away everything before him. American independence was then and there born; the seeds of patriots and heroes were then and there sown, to defend the vigorous youth, the *non sine Diis animosus infans*. Every man of a crowded audience appeared to me to go away, as I did, ready to take arms against writs of assistance. Then and there was the first scene of the first act of opposition to the arbitrary claims of Great Britain. Then and there the child Independence was born. In fifteen years, namely, in 1776, he grew up to manhood, and declared himself free."

War Relics. — Schouler. — Civil War Records.

In the Adjutant-General's department, west side, may be seen a fac-simile of an autograph letter addressed to Hon. John Hancock by Thos. Flucker, Secretary of State, dated Salem, Aug. 1, 1774, dismissing him, by order of the Captain General, from the service as captain of the Governor's Company of Cadets; a drum beaten at the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, by William Dimon; another at the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, by Thomas Scott; a canteen, war of 1812; key to powder magazine on Captain's Island; a hat tree made of obsolete arms; a flag presented by Gen. Winfield Scott to the only Massachusetts regiment that fought in the Mexican war; a portrait of William Schouler,* Adjutant-General, 1860-66, by Thos. C. Corner. The records of Massachusetts soldiers and sailors in the civil war may be found in this department.

Memorial Hall. — Civil War Flags. — Ames. — Russell. — Greenhalge. — Historical Paintings.

Nearly in the centre of the building is Memorial Hall. Sixteen pillars of Siena marble support the circular gallery. The dome is surrounded by a heavy bronze cornice environed by the eagles of the Republic, and above them, in cathedral glass, is the crest of the Commonwealth, encircled, within laurel

* See Appendix. Portrait presented by James Schouler Aug. 5, 1899.

wreaths, by the seals of the other twelve original States. The floor is inlaid with several varieties of marble, which are specified in another paragraph.

This room has cost, to Jan. 1, 1901, \$252,956.41.

Within four niches are the battle flags carried by Massachusetts volunteers during the war of the rebellion. By General Order No. 94 of the War Department, issued May 15, 1865, the volunteer regiments and batteries, when mustered out and discharged, deposited their colors with Brevet Col. Francis N. Clarke, U.S.A., chief mustering officer. Forefathers' Day, Dec. 22, 1865, the two hundred and forty-fifth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth, was selected for the return of the colors to the State, and Maj. Gen. Darius N. Couch was chosen commanding general. His headquarters were established on Boston Common, and before the procession started, these colors were turned over to him by Colonel Clarke. The flags of those regiments and companies which had filled their allotted term of service prior to May 15 were taken from the State House and delivered to the several commands for use during the exercises.

As the regiments and batteries arrived at the State House, the color bearers left the ranks and arranged themselves upon the steps, while the remainder filed to the grounds at either side. Governor Andrew, attended by his staff and invited guests, came down the steps to the place designated for the closing ceremonies. Prayer was offered by Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop, D.D., then General Couch delivered

the colors to the Governor, who accepted them in behalf of the people and the government, after which they were placed in Doric Hall.

Extract from Gov. Andrew's speech on receiving the battle flags : —

These banners are returned to the government of the Commonwealth through welcome hands. Borne one by one out of this capitol during more than four years of civil war, as the symbols of the Nation and the Commonwealth under which the battalions of Massachusetts departed to the fields, they come back again, borne hither by surviving representatives of the same heroic regiments and companies to which they were intrusted. . . .

Proud memories of many fields; sweet memories alike of valor and friendship; sad memories of fraternal strife; tender memories of our fallen brothers and sons, whose dying eyes looked last upon their flaming folds; grand memories of heroic virtues sublime by grief; exultant memories of the great and final victories of our country, our Union and the righteous cause; thankful memories of a deliverance wrought out for human nature itself, unexampled by any former achievement of arms; immortal memories with immortal honors blended, — twine around these splintered staves, weave themselves along the warp and woof of these familiar flags, war-worn, begrimed, and baptized with blood.

Dec. 22, 1894, six flags were returned to the State, with public ceremonies. Five of these were forwarded by the War Department, at the Governor's request, in accordance with Public Resolution No. 44, approved Aug. 27, 1894.

A few other flags have been received from various sources, until to-day there are 291, divided as follows : —

Infantry flags and shattered staves (4),	210
Heavy Artillery,	15
Cavalry,	16
Light Battery,	43
Fourth Brigade Cavalry,	1
McLaughlin's Brigade,	1
Unknown,	4
Flag presented to Massachusetts by State of Maryland,	1
	<hr/>
	291

The colors were at first draped around the pillars in Doric Hall, but on April 12, 1866, were ordered placed in the niches on the north side of the hall and in the sides of the recess occupied by the Washington statue. In 1895 they were stored in a fire-proof room, where they remained until placed in Memorial Hall, April 2, 1900.

Mr. Charles O. Eaton of Boston made all the colors that were issued to Massachusetts troops in the war of the rebellion, also the Spanish war, and has had the entire care of them.

In other arched recesses may be seen busts of governors : —

Oliver Ames, 1887–90. Modelled by Robert Kraus in 1890 and presented by Mrs. Ames in 1900.

William E. Russell, 1891–94. Modelled by Richard E. Brooks in 1893 and presented by friends in 1897.

Frederic T. Greenhalge, 1894–96. Modelled by Samuel J. Kitson in 1895 and presented by citizens of Lowell, Feb. 28, 1896.

The north and south panels are to contain paintings by Henry Oliver Walker.

The Pilgrims on the "Mayflower."

A group of Pilgrims is seen on the deck of the "Mayflower," at the end of their long voyage. Worn with suffering and fatigue, they are gazing at the shore, which is at last in sight. The painting aims to represent the spirit of that moment. The actual forms of the Pilgrims are not known. There is thought to be in existence an authentic portrait of only one of them, but types have been selected to represent, if possible, their physical bearing. The spectator may fancy that he sees in this assemblage the shapes of Brewster, Bradford, Winslow, Carver, Standish and Alden.

Over their heads are two angels bearing an open Bible, and across the painting is the inscription, "For the Lord is our defence, and the Holy One of Israel is our King." (Psalms 89 : 18.)

John Eliot preaching to the Indians.

The scene is a spot "on the Charles near the Fells." John Eliot is shown in the presence of several of his friends, who have come from Boston to hear him engaged in his life work of preaching the Gospel to the Indians.

The paintings for the east and west panels are by Edward Simmons.

Concord Bridge, April 19, 1775.

The first armed resistance to British aggression.

The Return of the Colors to the Custody of the Commonwealth, Dec. 22, 1865.

This represents the scene described on page 23.

In the floor of Memorial Hall and the Grand staircase are six kinds of marble, — white Italian, Pavonazzo, grand antique, Languedoc, Siena and Vert Campan. The fire-places in the Senate reading room and office of Clerk, House of Representatives, are made of onyx; the one in the office of the President of the Senate is black and gold Italian marble; those in the reception, reading and writing rooms, House of Representatives, are Siena marble; those in the rooms of the Clerk of the Senate, Speaker of the House, Committee on Rules and private room of the House Clerk, are Rouge jasper. Several other rooms have fire-places of Siena marble and there is one of shell marble. The white marble in the interior of the building is Italian; the only American marble is that on the exterior, which was quarried in Lee, Mass.

Main Staircase. — Colony and State Seals.

Passing out of Memorial Hall and ascending the main staircase, the visitor will notice a stained glass window, containing reproductions of the various official seals of Massachusetts.

Centre, seal of the Colony of Massachusetts, authorized by its charter of March 4, 1628-29. In April, 1629, the governor in England wrote the colonists here that he had sent over "the Companyes

seale in silver, by Mr. Samuëll Sharpe, a passenger." This seal bears the device of an Indian, and was the only one used for over fifty years, or until the abrogation of the first charter, in 1684.

The next seal was furnished in 1686 by King James II., while Sir Edmund Andros was governor. This had two sides, both being represented in the window. The armorial part consists of the royal arms, but distinguished therefrom by adding the words "*Sigillum Novae Angliae in America.*" Below are seals granted under the second charter of the Province,—the first during the reign of George I., the second about 1728, under George II. On the accession of George III., his name was substituted for the latter. These seals contained the royal arms, with a motto pertaining to the Province.

Still lower down is the seal adopted Aug. 5, 1775, of an "English American holding a sword in the right hand and Magna Charta in the left hand, with the words 'Magna Charta' imprinted on it." The coat of arms, which was used from the adoption of the State constitution in 1780 until June 14, 1898, is also reproduced. It is erroneously termed the great seal. At the left of the Magna Charta seal is the personal seal of Governor Francis Bernard, 1760–69, and at the right that of Governor Thomas Hutchinson, 1769–74 (acting governor the first two years).

Under the second charter all commissions to officers in the military service were issued under a privy seal, bearing the personal coat-of-arms of the governor. The seals were usually circular.

Several of these arms (the armorial portion) are shown, and in addition to the dates which appear in the window the names of the respective governors are given.

In the left section are the arms of the following: —

Sir William Phipps,	1691-94
William Stoughton (lieutenant-governor, acting governor),	1694-99
Richard Coote, Earl of Bellomont,	1699-1701
Joseph Dudley,	1702-15
Samuel Shute,	1716-22

In the right section: —

William Dummer (lieutenant-governor, acting governor),	1723-28
William Burnet,	1728-29
Jonathan Belcher,	1730-41
William Shirley,	1741-57
Thomas Pownall,	1757-60

The seals of Governors Bernard and Hutchinson have already been mentioned.

Executive Department. — Council Chamber.

The executive department occupies the west wing, third floor. All the governors elected under the constitution of Massachusetts, except three, have performed the duties of their office in these rooms, the administrations of John Hancock, James Bowdoin and Samuel Adams having ended before the completion of the Bulfinch State House.*

Here are portraits of —

* During the alterations of 1896 and 1897 the Governor and Council occupied rooms Nos. 240-242 in the extension.

Governors elected under the Constitution.

NAME.*	Term of Service.	Artist.	Remarks.
James Sullivan, . . .	1807-08,	-	A picture in wax. Presented by E. C. Grenville.
Alexander H. Rice, . .	1876-79,	I. Henry Calliga, . . .	From a photograph. Presented by Mr. Rice, in 1892.
John D. Long, . . .	1880-83,	Edgar Parker, . . .	From life. Presented by friends in 1882.
William E. Russell, . .	1891-94,	Edmund C. Tarbell, . .	From photographs. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
Frederic T. Greenhalge,†	1894-96,	W. A. J. Claus, . . .	From a photograph. Purchased by Executive Council in 1898.

Colonial Councillor.

Richard Bill, . . .	1737-41,	Henry E. Kinney, . . .	Painted in 1898 from original by J. S. Copley. Presented by Ledyard Bill of Paxton in 1898.
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* See Appendix.

† Died March 5, 1896.

The Council chamber is of the Corinthian order. The north wall is ornamented by the caduceus and cap of liberty, representing peace and freedom; the east wall by a golden star, representing Massachusetts,—one of the thirteen original States; the south wall by the scale and sword of justice, emblems of executive power; the west wall by the arms of the Commonwealth. Wreaths of oak and laurel complete the decorations. The walls and ornamentations of this room are those originally placed there by Bulfinch.

In the corridor adjoining are photographs of the Governor and Council of several years.

Senate Chamber.

Stepping across the west corridor, the visitor enters the Senate chamber, with its galleries formed by Doric columns, the whole being surrounded by Doric entablatures. The four flat arches, united by a circular cornice above, form in the angles four pendants to the dome. The pendants are adorned with emblems of commerce, agriculture, peace and war.

Over the President's chair are the National and State flags, the gilded eagle already mentioned, holding in its beak a large scroll with the inscription "God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," and upon the north wall are the State arms. In the niches are busts of —

NAME.*	Sculptor.	Remarks.
Rev. Samuel F. Smith,	Cyrus Cobb,	Purchased under chapter 119, Resolves 1896.
Col. Gardiner Tufts, .	Richard E. Brooks, . .	Presented by friends in 1892.
Benjamin Franklin, .	Horatio Greenough, . .	Presented by Horatio S. Greenough, Jan. 26, 1898.
Lafayette,	Horatio Greenough, . .	Presented by Horatio S. Greenough, Jan. 26, 1898.
Henry Wilson, . . .	Martin Milmore, . . .	Presented by William Whiting and others, May 3, 1872.
George S. Boutwell, .	Martin Milmore, . . .	Presented by Isaac Rich and others, Feb. 7, 1871.
Charles Sumner, . . .	Martin Milmore, . . .	Presented by A. A. Lawrence and others, April 27, 1869.
Abraham Lincoln, . .	Mrs. Sarah F. Ames, . .	Purchased under chapter 88, Resolves 1867.
George Washington, . .	Ascribed to Michael Gallego,	Received about 1800; donor unknown.

* See Appendix.

In this room the House of Representatives held its sessions from Jan. 11, 1798, to Jan. 2, 1895, when new quarters were provided in the extension. Previous to 1867 there was no gallery in the front or rear of this hall. A balcony on each side, below the gallery, reached by a short flight of stairs from the floor, was used by members until 1862.* The members sat in pews until the session of 1868, when chairs were occupied for the first time. These were arranged in straight lines, on a level floor. The following summer (1868) the floor was raised and the seats arranged in circular form. During the preservation and renewal of the Bulfinch State House, it having been decided that the Senate should occupy this chamber, the floor was again made level and the seats arranged in a circle for the convenience of the forty senators. The Senate held its first session here Jan. 5, 1898.

Senate Reception Room. — War Relics.

The Senate reception room, where its meetings were held from Jan. 11, 1798, to June 10, 1896,† is of Ionic design, and occupies the east wing. The State arms face the entrance. On the walls hang portraits of twenty-two governors.

* I have been unable to ascertain when the balconies were added, but it must have been previous to 1853, as they appear on a plan of the "State House and enlargement," 1853-54, drawn by Gridley J. F. Bryant, architect.

† Barring the interval from Feb. 18-April 8, 1895, as noted on page 11.

Chosen annually under the First Charter.

NAME.*	Term of Service.	Artlst.	Remarks.
John Endecott, . .	1629-30,	- - -	- - -
	1644-45,		
	1649-50,		
	1651-54,		
	1655-65,		
John Winthrop, . .	1630-34,	Attributed to Vandyke, .	- - -
	1637-40,		
	1642-44,		
	1646-49,		
John Leverett, . .	1673-79,	- - -	- - -
	1679-86,	- - -	- - -
Simon Bradstreet, . .	1689-92,†	- - -	- - -
		- - -	- - -

Appointed by the King under the Second Charter.

Joseph Dudley, . .	1702-15,	Miss Lyle Durgin, . .	From original by Sir Peter Lely (1680), in possession of Dr. P. D. Gilbert of Boston. Purchased under chapter 297, Acts 1900.
William Dummer, Lieutenant Governor,†	1716-30,	Frederick P. Vinton, . .	Copy of original in Dummer Academy. Purchased under chapter 71, Resolves 1886.
William Burnet, . .	1728-29,	- - -	- - -

Thomas Hutchinson,	1771-74,	Walter Gilman Page,	From original in Massachusetts Historical Society. Artist unknown. Purchased under chapter 297, Acts 1900.
Thomas Gage,	1774,	- - - - -	An original painting given to Gen. William H. Sumner of Boston, by Admiral Sir William Hall Gage, a son of Governor Gage, July 1, 1857. Presented by General Sumner.

Elected under the Constitution.

John Hancock,	{ 1780-85, 1787-93,	{ Walter Gilman Page,	From original by J. S. Copley, in Museum of Fine Arts. Presented by Mr. Page in 1895.
James Bowdoin,	1785-87,	Edmund C. Tarbell,	From a miniature by J. S. Copley, in possession of Robert C. Winthrop. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
Samuel Adams,	1794-97,	Walter Gilman Page,	From original by J. S. Copley, in Museum of Fine Arts. Presented by Mr. Page in 1895.
Increase Sumner,	1797-99,	John Johnston,	Original. Probably painted between 1782 and 1792. Presented by Gen. William H. Sumner of Boston.
Elbridge Gerry,	1810-12,	Henry Sandham,	From a drawing by Vanderlyn, and a bust in the capitol at Washington. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
John Brooks,	1816-23,	Jacob Wagner,	From original by Gilbert Stuart. Presented by Shepherd Brooks, Francis Brooks and Peter C. Brooks in 1892.
William Eustis,	1823-25,	Henry Williams,	Original. Painted in 1823. Presented by "The Republican Institution," May 16, 1874.

* See Appendix.

† After dissolution of first charter.

‡ Acting governor, 1722-23, 1729-30.

Elected under the Constitution — Concluded.

NAME.*	Term of Service.	Artist.	Remarks.
John Davis, . . .	{ 1834-35, 1841-43, }	{ - - - }	From a picture painted from life by Francis Alexander. Presented by John Chandler Bancroft Davis, New York, George Henry Davis, Horace Davis, California, Andrew McFarland Davis, Massachusetts, and John Davis, Washington, D. C., in 1892. (Also bas-relief.)
Marcus Morton, . . .	{ 1840-41, 1843-44, }	{ Robert Gordon Hardie, }	From portrait painted in 1847, from life, by W. A. Wall, in possession of Marcus Morton of Newtonville. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
George N. Briggs, . . .	. . . 1844-51,	Walter M. Brackett, . . .	Painted in 1849, from life. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
John H. Clifford, . . .	. . . 1853-54,	Benoni Irwin, . . .	From original by Matthew Wilson, 1855. Presented by Mrs. Sarah Parker Clifford of New Bedford in 1893.
William Claflin, . . .	. . . 1869-72,	J. Harvey Young, . . .	From life. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
Thomas Talbot, . . .	. . . 1879-80,	- - -	From life. Presented by friends.

* See Appendix.

NOTE. — From the best information obtainable, it is fair to presume that the portraits of Governors Endecott, Winthrop, Leverett, Bradstreet, and possibly Burnet, were in the old State House as early as 1770.

Here is a King's arm, captured from the British by Capt. John Parker on the morning of April 19, 1775, in the battle of Lexington, — being the first firearm taken from the enemy in the war for independence, — and the firearm used by Captain Parker in that battle, both bequeathed by Rev. Theodore Parker (they were received Jan. 26, 1861, Governor Andrew delivering an address before a joint convention of the Legislature*); also a Hessian hat, sword, gun and drum captured at the battle of Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777, presented to the State by Brig. Gen. John Stark, and a letter of acknowledgment to General Stark by Jeremiah Powell, President of the Council, dated Dec. 5, 1777. In the corridor are group pictures of Senators.

Continuing northward, the visitor enters the Senate reading room, in white mahogany, where may be found portraits of former Presidents, together with oil paintings of —

* Senate Journal of Jan. 26, 1861, and Boston "Journal" of Jan. 28, 1861.

NAME.*	Term of Service.	Artist.	Remarks.
David Cobb, . . .	President of Senate, 1801-05,	Edgar Parker, . .	From portrait by Gilbert Stuart. Presented by Samuel C. Cobb, Feb. 15, 1882.
Nathaniel Silsbee, .	President of Senate, 1823-26,	Chester Harding, .	Painted in 1833, from life. Presented by Gen. Francis H. Appleton of Boston, May 26, 1882.
Benjamin T. Pickman,	President of Senate, 1833-35,	Charles Osgood, .	From life. Presented by Mrs. Mary Lynch of Digby, Nova Scotia, April 23, 1886.
Robert Rantoul, Jr., .	United States Senator, 1851,	Joseph Ames, . .	Painted in 1853, from an engraving. Presented by members of the Legislature in 1853. (Private subscription.)
Henry Wilson, . . .	President of Senate, 1851-52,	Louis Matthieu Didier Guillaume.	From life. Purchased under chapter 91, Resolves 1895.
Rev. Edmund Dowse,	Chaplain of Senate, 1880- . .	Wallace Bryant, .	From life. Presented to the Senate, June 3, 1901, by William B. H. Dowse.

* See Appendix.

Thence to the offices of the President and Clerk. In the latter are two crayon portraits, — of Stephen N. Gifford,* Clerk of the Senate, 1858–April 18, 1886, presented by Augustus Marshall of Boston, in 1886, and of E. Herbert Clapp,* Clerk, 1886–88, the gift of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Clapp, in 1898.

Great Seal. — Charters. — Archives.

Still farther on, in the main office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, is the great seal. In his private office is the official representation of the coat of arms, as drawn and emblazoned under the direction of the Secretary, William M. Olin, and adopted by the Legislature June 14, 1898. There are also here, safely encased in asbestos boxes, the Colony charter of Massachusetts Bay, issued by Charles I., 1628; the Province charter, by William and Mary, 1692; explanatory charter, by George II.; the original constitution of the Commonwealth and an attested copy, made in 1894, under Resolve No. 58 of that year, the original having become illegible in parts.

In the archives division, fourth floor, are all the executive and legislative records of Massachusetts. Of especial interest are the military records of the Narragansett war, the French and Indian campaigns, the muster and pay rolls of the revolution. There is now a complete index from 1710 to 1783, covering the years of the French and Indian and revolutionary wars. Here are also preserved the records of the Governor and Company of New England,

* See Appendix.

which later became the records of the General Court; the original parchment treaties made with the tribes of eastern Indians; the original depositions and examinations of persons accused of witchcraft; manuscript letters and papers of the revolutionary period; maps and plans of early grants of townships and individuals by the Province and Commonwealth; the State surveys of 1794 and 1830.

State Library. — The Bradford History.

The State Library will be found at the extreme north. It has a collection of about 110,000 volumes, including statutes of all the countries of the world, and, with the exception of New York, is the largest State reference library in the United States. Here is the "History of Plimoth Plantation," by Governor William Bradford, returned to the Commonwealth from the library of the Consistorial and Episcopal Court of London, by the Lord Bishop of London, through the efforts of Hon. George F. Hoar, United States Senator, and Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, Ambassador at the Court of St. James, and received in behalf of the Commonwealth by His Excellency Roger Wolcott, Governor, May 26, 1897. In the skylight forming a portion of the ceiling of the reading room are the memorable dates, 1620, 1775, 1861.

House of Representatives. — The Codfish.

Leaving the library and passing into the west corridor, the visitor enters the reading and writing rooms, and post-office connected with the House of

Representatives. Beyond are the ladies' reception room and Representatives' chamber, both finished in white mahogany. The entire wall of the House, from floor to gallery, is panelled. The gallery is surmounted by ten Corinthian columns, and above is the beautiful coved ceiling.* The coat of arms and names of the counties are wrought in the glass; upon the frieze are the names of fifty-one noted men:—

John Carver and William Bradford, the first two governors of Plymouth Colony.

John Endecott and John Winthrop, the first two governors of Massachusetts Colony.

Sir Henry Vane, governor of Massachusetts Colony in 1636; beheaded in England in 1662 for his devotion to liberty.

Timothy Pickering, adjutant-general and quartermaster-general on the staff of General Washington, in the revolutionary war; later postmaster-general, secretary of war and secretary of State in Washington's cabinet, also senator from Massachusetts.

Henry Knox, major-general in the revolutionary war and secretary of war in Washington's cabinet.

Benjamin Lincoln, major-general in the revolutionary war.

John Adams, revolutionary statesman; first Vice-President and second President of the United States.

Nathan Dane, member of the Continental Congress of 1785-87, and author of the ordinance of

* Frescoes by Frank Hill Smith.

1787 which prohibited slavery in the territories west of the Ohio River.

Josiah Quincy, statesman and president of Harvard college.

John Quincy Adams, statesman and sixth President of the United States.

Daniel Webster and Charles Sumner, statesmen and senators from Massachusetts.

Henry Wilson, statesman, senator and Vice-President of the United States.

John A. Andrew, governor of Massachusetts during the civil war.

Rufus Choate, orator and senator from Massachusetts.

Theophilus Parsons and Lemuel Shaw, chief justices of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

Joseph Story, justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Edward Everett, statesman, orator, United States senator and governor of Massachusetts.

Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison, anti-slavery orators.

Horace Mann, educator.

Samuel G. Howe, educator of the blind.

Charles Allen, member of Congress, and chief justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts.

Charles Devens, major-general in the civil war, attorney-general of the United States and justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

William F. Bartlett, major-general in the civil war.

Rufus Putnam, brigadier-general in the revolutionary war, and founder of the Marietta Colony in Ohio.

Benjamin Franklin, revolutionary patriot and scientist.

Nathaniel Bowditch and Benjamin Pierce, mathematicians.

Louis Agassiz, naturalist.

William T. G. Morton, discoverer of the anæsthetic property in ether.

Charles Bulfinch, architect.

Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the electric telegraph.

Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone.

George Bancroft, William H. Prescott, J. Lothrop Motley and Francis Parkman, historians.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, poet and prose writer. Nathaniel Hawthorne, author. Oliver Wendell Holmes, poet and prose writer. William Cullen Bryant and Henry W. Longfellow, poets. James Russell Lowell, poet and prose writer. John Greenleaf Whittier, poet.

John Singleton Copley, artist of ante-revolutionary period.

William M. Hunt, artist.

Jonathan Edwards, William Ellery Channing and Phillips Brooks, preachers.

All the foregoing were sons of Massachusetts, either by birth or adoption.

The National and State colors are gracefully

draped over the Speaker's chair; at the right is the United States shield; at the left, the State coat of arms. Opposite the desk, between the two central columns, is suspended the historic codfish. Wednesday, March 17, 1784, Mr. John Rowe "moved the House that leave might be given to hang up the representation of a Cod Fish in the room where the House sit, as a memorial of the importance of the Cod Fishery to the welfare of this Commonwealth as had been usual formerly." Possibly an emblem hung in the old State, or Town, House, but as this structure was burned Dec. 9, 1747, the codfish doubtless was destroyed. The State House, in State Street, was erected in 1748, and although it is not known when the codfish was restored, in a bill of 1773, presented by Thomas Crafts, Jr., to the Province of Massachusetts Bay, the following item appears, — "To painting Codfish . . . 15 shillings."

As moved by Mr. Rowe, the emblem was suspended in the House, remaining there until transferred to the new State House, with the archives, in 1798, and suspended in the House of Representatives. March 7, 1895, it was ordered "that the Sergeant-at-Arms be and is hereby directed to cause the immediate removal of the ancient representation of a codfish from its present position in the chamber recently vacated by the House, and to cause it to be suspended in a suitable place over the Speaker's chair in the new chamber." A committee of fifteen, under the escort of John G. B.

Adams, Sergeant-at-Arms, proceeded to the old chamber, when the emblem was lowered, wrapped in an American flag, and borne to the House of Representatives by four messengers. It was painted by Walter M. Brackett, and April 29, 1895, was ordered to be hung opposite the Speaker's chair. This was accomplished May 6.

The corridors on the third floor, between the House of Representatives and department of the Secretary of State, are lighted mainly from a stained-glass window. In the arched panels of the ceiling* appear the names of John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Joseph Warren and James Otis, patriot leaders in the revolution. These panels are also adorned with emblems of education, science, commerce, agriculture, machinery, peace and war.

Leading from the west corridor, beyond the House, are the offices of the Speaker and Clerk. In the private room of the former are portraits of the gentlemen who have filled the Speaker's chair.

The portrait of Henry H. Childs, lieutenant-governor 1843, by Moses Wight, in the clerk's office, committee on rules, was presented to the State by Henry C. Merwin, Aug. 30, 1901.

In General.

The first Sergeant-at-Arms was appointed in 1835. Previous to that time the duties were performed by a Messenger to the General Court, sometimes called Doorkeeper. In 1644 the first House

* Frescoes by Frank Hill Smith.

of Deputies appointed a Doorkeeper, and from that year to the present the line has not been broken, as the following list will show : —

1644-51,	. Samuel Greene, Doorkeeper.
1651-59,	. Edward Micheson, Messenger.
1659-93,	. John Marshall, Messenger.
1693-1713,	. James Maxwell, Doorkeeper and Messenger.
1713-15,	. Samuel Maxwell, Doorkeeper.
1715-26,	. John Flagg, Doorkeeper.
1726-48,	. Richard Hubbard, Doorkeeper.
1748-50,	. Abraham Belknap, Doorkeeper.
1750-86,	. William Baker, Doorkeeper and Messenger.
1774-78,	. (Provincial Congress), Jeremiah Hunt, Doorkeeper.
1774, .	. (At Cambridge) (Provincial Congress), "Mr. Darling," Doorkeeper.
1786-1835,	. Jacob Kuhn,* Messenger.
1835-59,	. Benjamin Stevens, Sergeant-at-Arms.
1859-75,	. John Morissey, Sergeant-at-Arms.
1875-86,	. Oreb F. Mitchell, Sergeant-at-Arms.
1886-1900,	. (October 19), John G. B. Adams,* Sergeant-at-Arms.
1900, .	. (October 24)-1901 (January 2), Charles G. Davis, Acting Sergeant-at-Arms.
1901, .	. (January 2), Charles G. Davis, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The pay of Samuel Greene was "2s p day, with diett & lodgings." Greene and Edward Micheson served under the Massachusetts Bay Company, when the Court met in the old First Church on Washington Street; John Marshall served under the Province, and was custodian of the first Town House (built 1657); James Maxwell and Richard Hubbard were messengers respectively when the first and second Town Houses were burned (1711 and 1747); Abraham Belknap became custodian of

* See Appendix.

the present "old State House"* (built 1748); William Baker was evidently custodian of the building during the siege of Boston; Jacob Kuhn served in the State Street building, as well as the Bulfinch State House.

March 2, 1798, the agents were directed to build a house for the Messenger. It was situated on the easterly side of Hancock Street, No. 46, not far below the present Hancock Street entrance of the State House, and Mr. Kuhn lived in it for many years. Benjamin Stevens also resided there until 1848, but the property having been sold the previous year to the water commissioners of the city of Boston, the Commonwealth purchased the estate No. 12 Hancock Street, under a resolve of April 13, 1847, and this was kept as the residence of the Sergeant-at-Arms until ordered sold, April 6, 1859.

Portraits of the five officers who served from 1786 to 1900 may be found in the Sergeant-at-Arms' department. The crayon of Benjamin Stevens was given by Charles Edward Stevens, and the oil painting of John G. B. Adams, Darius Cobb, artist, was presented by the Sergeant-at-Arms' appointees, May 6, 1901.

Those who are interested in heating and lighting should visit the engine and dynamo rooms. Only a few words are necessary to show the progress in this department. There were fire-places originally in the Bulfinch building, wood being used entirely for fuel. Later on came stoves and open grates,

* The old State House was built within the walls of its predecessor, erected in 1713, and on the site of the Town House of 1657.

then hot-air furnaces. A hot-water heating apparatus was installed in the Bryant addition, and went into operation in January, 1855; but it was not until the alterations of 1867-68 that the entire State House was heated by steam. Doric Hall, the House of Representatives and certain passageways were first lighted by gas in 1849; the Senate, in 1851. The House was wired for electricity in 1883; the Senate, a few years later; and when the extension was built, an electric plant, with 9,500 incandescent lights, was installed.

The remaining portions of the building are devoted to departments and committee rooms. In one of the latter — Senate judiciary, No. 429 — is a skylight on which have been painted the names of Adams, Pickering, Webster, Cabot, Strong, Bates, Davis, Silsbee, Otis, Varnum, Mason, Hoar, Lodge, Dawes, Foster, Dexter, Rockwell, Everett, Sumner, Wilson, Boutwell, Goodhue, Washburn, Sedgwick, Rantoul, Winthrop, Choate, Dalton, Mills, Mellen, Ashmun, Gore, Lloyd, — United States senators from Massachusetts. The door of this room contains glass panels with paintings of the “Mayflower, Plymouth, December XXI, MDCXX” and “Arbella, Salem, June XII, MDCXXX.”

Contracts have not as yet been made for portraits of Ex-Governors Benjamin F. Butler and Roger Wolcott, or of Governor W. Murray Crane. An equestrian statue of Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker, by Daniel C. French and E. C. Potter, also statues of Maj.-Gens. Nathaniel P. Banks and William F. Bartlett, are to be placed in the park.

APPENDIX.

JOHN G. B. ADAMS.

Captain Nineteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, civil war; messenger to Electoral College, 1868; inspector, Boston Custom House, 1877-78; postmaster at Lynn, 1876-84; deputy superintendent Massachusetts Reformatory, 1885; sergeant-at-arms Massachusetts Legislature, 1886-Oct. 19, 1900; commander-in-chief G. A. R., 1893-94.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

Clerk House of Representatives; Colonial Legislature, 1765-74; First and Second Continental Congress; signer Declaration of Independence; assisted in framing State Constitution, 1780; president Senate, 1782-86, 1787-88; Council; Massachusetts Ratifying Convention, 1788; lieutenant-governor, 1789-94 (acting governor); governor, 1794-97.

OLIVER AMES.

Senate, 1880-81; lieutenant-governor, 1883-87; governor, 1887-90.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

House of Representatives, 1858; Republican National Convention, 1860; "war governor" of Massachusetts, 1861-66.

NATHANIEL P. BANKS.

House of Representatives, 1849-52; speaker, 1851-52; Senate, 1874; chairman State Constitutional Convention, 1853; Congress, 1853-57, 1865-73, 1875-77, 1889-91; speaker National House of Representatives, 1855-57; governor, 1858-61; major-general, civil war; U. S. marshal, 1879-88; presidential elector, 1892.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

House of Representatives, 1842-44, 1847-50; bank commissioner, 1849-50; governor, 1851-53; State Constitutional Convention, 1853; Republican National Convention, 1860; secretary Board of Education, 1855-61; commissioner internal revenue, 1862-63; Congress, 1863-69; secretary of treasury, 1869-73; U. S. Senate, 1873-77; Codified Statutes at large, 1877; counsel for United States before French and American Claims Commission, 1880.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

General Court, 1753-56, 1769; Council, 1756, 1769, 1770-74; president Provisional Council, 1775; presided over State Constitutional Convention, 1779; governor, 1785-87; Massachusetts Ratifying Convention, 1788.

JOHN Q. A. BRACKETT.

Boston Common Council, 1873-76, president, 1876; judge advocate general, First Brigade M.V.M., 1874; House of Representatives, 1877-81, 1884-86; speaker, 1885-86; lieutenant-governor, 1887-90; governor, 1890-91.

SIMON BRADSTREET.

Assistant judge first court in the Colony, 1630; agent and secretary of Massachusetts; governor's

assistant and commissioner to the United Colonies, 1650; agent for Colonies in England, 1662; deputy governor, 1678-79; governor, 1679-86, 1689-92.

GEORGE N. BRIGGS.

Registrar of deeds, 1824-31; Congress, 1831-43; governor, 1844-51; State Constitutional Convention, 1853; justice Court of Common Pleas, 1853-59.

JOHN BROOKS.

Colonel in revolutionary army; major-general Massachusetts militia; House of Representatives; Massachusetts Ratifying Convention, 1788; Senate; Council; marshal and inspector of revenue, 1795; adjutant-general, 1812-15; governor, 1816-23.

ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK.

House of Representatives, 1845-48, 1861-65; speaker, 1862-65; Senate, 1849; commissioner of insolvency, 1853-56; judge of insolvency, 1856-58; mayor of Worcester, 1859; governor, 1866-69.

WILLIAM BURNET.

Governor of New York and New Jersey, 1720-28; governor of Massachusetts, 1728-29; chosen governor of New Hampshire, 1730.

HENRY H. CHILDS.

House of Representatives, 1816 and 1827; State Constitutional Convention, 1820; lieutenant-governor, 1843-44.

WILLIAM CLAFLIN.

House of Representatives, 1849-53; Senate, 1860-61; president of Senate, 1861; Republican National Executive Committee, 1864-72; chairman, 1868-72; lieutenant-governor, 1866-69; governor, 1869-72; Congress, 1877-81.

JOHN H. CLIFFORD.

House of Representatives, 1835; district attorney, 1839-49; Senate, 1845; attorney-general, 1849-53, 1854-58; governor, 1853-54; president Senate, 1862.

DAVID COBB.

Provincial Congress, 1775; officer of continental army; brevet brigadier-general, 1783; judge Court of Common Pleas, 1784-96; speaker House of Representatives, 1789-93; Congress, 1793-95; Senate, eastern district of Maine; president Senate, 1801-05; chief justice Hancock County (Maine) Court of Common Pleas, 1803-09; lieutenant-governor, 1809-10; Board of Military Defence, 1812; Council, 1808-10, 1812-18.

JOHN DAVIS.

Congress, 1825-34; governor, 1834-35, 1841-43; U. S. Senate, 1835-41, 1845-53.

CHARLES DEVENS.

Senate, 1848-49; U. S. marshal, 1849-53; brigadier-general in civil war; U. S. attorney-general, 1877-81; justice Supreme Judicial Court, 1873-77, 1881-91.

REV. EDMUND DOWSE.

Senate, 1869-70; chaplain of Senate, 1880- .

JOSEPH DUDLEY.

Deputy, 1673-75; commissioner to treat with Narragansett Indians, 1675; assistant, 1676-85; agent in England, 1682; president of Colony, 1685; Council, 1686; chief justice Massachusetts Superior Court, 1687; and of New York, 1690; governor, 1702-15.

WILLIAM DUMMER.

Lieutenant-governor, 1716-30 ; acting governor and commander-in-chief, 1722-28, 1729-30 ; Council, 1738-39.

JOHN ENDECOTT.

Governor, 1629-30, 1644-45, 1649-50, 1651-54, 1655-65 ; Court of Assistants, 1630-34 ; conducted expedition against Pequot Indians, 1636 ; deputy governor, 1641-44, 1650-51, 1654-55 ; major-general colonial troops, 1645.

WILLIAM EUSTIS.

Revolutionary army ; with expedition against insurgents in Shay's rebellion, 1786-87 ; House of Representatives, 1788-94 ; Council, two years ; Congress, 1801-05, 1820-23 ; secretary of war, 1809-12 ; U. S. minister to Holland, 1815-18 ; governor, 1823-25.

EDWARD EVERETT.

Congress, 1825-35 ; governor, 1836-40 ; minister to England, 1841-45 ; U. S. secretary of state, 1852-53 ; U. S. Senate, 1853-54.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Chosen clerk of Pennsylvania Assembly in 1736 and postmaster of Philadelphia in 1737 ; postmaster-general, 1753-54 ; colonial agent of Pennsylvania in England, 1757-62, 1764-75 ; speaker of assembly ; agent for New Jersey, Georgia and Massachusetts in Great Britain ; Continental Congress, 1775-76 ; president of Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, 1776 ; one of committee of five to frame Declaration of Independence ; envoy from colonies to France, 1776 ; with Arthur Lee and Silas Deane concluded treaty with France, signed Feb. 6, 1778 ;

commissioned February, 1779, first U. S. minister plenipotentiary at the French court; with John Adams and John Jay concluded with England the treaty of Paris, Sept. 3, 1783; Council of Pennsylvania, 1785; president of Pennsylvania, 1785-87; Federal Constitutional Convention, May, 1787.

THOMAS GAGE.

Governor of Montreal, 1760; commander-in-chief of British forces in America, 1763-72, 1775; governor, 1774; general, 1783.

HENRY J. GARDNER.

Boston Common Council, 1850-54; House of Representatives, 1851-52; State Constitutional Convention, 1853; governor, 1855-58.

WILLIAM GASTON.

City solicitor of Roxbury five years; mayor, 1861-62; mayor of Boston, 1871-72; House of Representatives, 1853-54, 1856; Senate, 1868; governor, 1875-76.

ELBRIDGE GERRY.

Assembly of Massachusetts Bay, 1773; Provincial Congress, 1775; Continental Congress, 1777-80, 1783-85; House of Representatives, 1785; U. S. Constitutional Convention, 1787; Congress, 1789-93; commissioner to France, 1797-98; governor, 1810-12; vice-president U. S., 1813-14.

CHRISTOPHER GORE.

Massachusetts Ratifying Convention, 1788; U. S. district attorney, 1789-96; commissioner to settle American spoliation claims against England, 1796-1804; charge d'affaires, 1803-04; governor, 1809-10; U. S. Senate, 1813-16; presidential elector, 1817.

FREDERIC T. GREENHALGE.

Lowell Common Council, 1868-69; school committee, 1871-73; justice police court, 1874-84; commissioner of insolvency and mayor, 1880-81; city solicitor, 1888; House of Representatives, 1885; Congress, 1889-91; governor, 1894-March 5, 1896.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Selectman of Boston; General Assembly of Province, 1766; Council; president Provincial Congress, 1774-75; and of Continental Congress, 1775-77; first signer of Declaration of Independence; major-general Massachusetts militia, 1776; president State Constitutional Convention, 1780; of Massachusetts Ratifying Convention, 1788; first governor of Massachusetts under the State constitution, 1780-85; also 1787-93.

THOMAS HUTCHINSON.

Selectman of Boston, 1737; House of Representatives, 1737-38, 1740-49; speaker, 1746-48; commissioner to adjust boundary between Massachusetts and New Hampshire, 1740; to treat with Indians at Casco Bay, 1749; Council, 1749; justice Court of Common Pleas; commissioner to Albany Congress, 1754; lieutenant-governor, 1758-71; acting governor, 1760, 1769-71; chief justice Superior Court of Judicature, 1761-69; governor, 1771-74.

JACOB KUHN.

Assistant messenger to the General Court, 1781-86; messenger, 1786-1835; elected messenger of convention that ratified Federal Constitution, Jan. 9, 1788.

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE (MARIE JEAN PAUL ROCH IVES GILBERT MOTIER).

Espoused cause of Americans at outbreak of revolution; appointed major-general in Continental army, July 31, 1777.

JOHN LEVERETT.

With expedition against Narragansetts; deputy in General Court, 1651-53, 1663-65; speaker portion of the time; colonial agent in England, 1655-62; Council, 1665-71; major-general colonial militia, 1663-73; deputy governor, 1671-73; acting governor, 1672; governor, 1673-79; justice Superior Court of Judicature, 1702-08.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Sixteenth president U. S.; appointed postmaster of New Salem, Ill., 1833; House of Representatives, 1834-35; elector on Whig ticket when Gen. William Henry Harrison was candidate for president; Congress, 1846, serving one term.

LEVI LINCOLN.

A representative eight years, between 1812 and 1822; speaker, 1820-22; Convention to revise State Constitution, 1820; lieutenant-governor, 1823-24; justice Supreme Judicial Court, 1824-25; governor, 1825-34; Congress, 1836-41; collector port of Boston, 1841-43; Senate, 1844-45; president Senate, 1845; presided over Electoral College, 1848; elector also, 1823, 1864.

JOHN D. LONG.

House of Representatives, 1875-78; speaker, 1876-78; lieutenant-governor, 1879-80; governor, 1880-83; Congress, 1883-89; secretary of the navy, 1897- .

HORACE MANN.

House of Representatives, 1827-33; Senate, 1833-37; president Senate, 1836-37; secretary Board of Education, 1837-48; Congress, 1848-53.

MARCUS MORTON.

Clerk Senate, 1811-12 ; Congress, 1817-21 ; Council, 1823 ; lieutenant-governor, 1824-25 (acting governor) ; justice Supreme Judicial Court, 1825-40 ; governor, 1840-41, 1843-44 ; collector port of Boston, 1845-48 ; State Constitutional Convention, 1853 ; House of Representatives, 1858.

BENJAMIN T. PICKMAN.

House of Representatives, 1829-30 ; Senate, 1831-35, president Senate, 1833-35.

ROBERT RANTOUL, Jr.

House of Representatives, 1835-38 ; Board of Education, 1837 ; U. S. district attorney, 1845-49 ; U. S. Senate, 1851 ; Congress, 1851-52.

ALEXANDER H. RICE.

President Boston Common Council ; mayor Boston, 1855-56 ; Congress, 1859-67 ; Philadelphia "Loyalists" Convention, 1868 ; Republican National Convention, 1868 ; governor, 1876-79.

GEORGE D. ROBINSON.

House of Representatives, 1874 ; Senate, 1876 ; Congress, 1877-84 (resigned) ; governor, 1884-87.

WILLIAM E. RUSSELL.

Cambridge Common Council, 1882 ; alderman, 1883-84 ; mayor, 1885-88 ; governor, 1891-94.

WILLIAM SCHOULER.

House of Representatives, 1844-47, 1849-52 ; clerk House of Representatives, 1853 ; State Constitutional Convention, 1853 ; Senate, 1868 ; adjutant-general, Ohio, 1857 ; adjutant-general, Massachusetts, 1860-66.

NATHANIEL SILSBEE.

Congress, 1817-21; House of Representatives, 1821; president Senate, 1823-26; U. S. Senate, 1826-35; presidential elector, 1824, 1836; president State Convention at Worcester, 1840; Presidential Convention, 1840.

REV. SAMUEL F. SMITH.

Clergyman; author of "My Country 'tis of Thee," etc.

CALEB STRONG.

General Court, during revolution; county attorney, 1776-1800; State Constitutional Convention, 1779; Senate, 1780-89; Council, 1780; U. S. Constitutional Convention, 1787; Massachusetts Ratifying Convention, 1788; U. S. Senate, 1789-96; governor, 1800-07, 1812-16.

JAMES SULLIVAN.

Provisional Congress, 1775; justice Supreme Judicial Court, 1776-82; State Constitutional Convention, 1779; Continental Congress, 1784-85; Council, 1787; judge of probate; attorney-general, 1790-1807; House of Representatives; commissioner to fix boundary between United States and Canada, 1796; governor, 1807-08.

CHARLES SUMNER.

U. S. Senate, 1851-74; took part in Free Soil Convention at Lowell, 1852; State Constitutional Convention, 1853; abolitionist.

INCREASE SUMNER.

Convention of 1777; State Constitutional Convention, 1779; House of Representatives, 1776-79; Senate, 1780-82; justice Supreme Judicial Court, 1782-97; one of Commission on Revision of State Laws, 1785; Massachusetts Ratifying Convention, 1788; governor, 1797-99.

THOMAS TALBOT.

House of Representatives, 1851-52; State Constitutional Convention, 1853; Council, 1864-69; lieutenant-governor, 1873-75; acting governor from May 1, 1874; presidential elector, 1876 and 1884; governor, 1879-80.

GARDINER TUFTS.

House of Representatives, 1861; military agent of Massachusetts at Washington, 1862-70; inspector of military hospitals and prisons for department of Washington, 1863; assistant provost marshal, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, 1864; treasurer Reformatory Prison for Women; superintendent State Primary School at Monson; superintendent Massachusetts Reformatory, 1884-91.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Adjutant Virginia troops, 1751; lieutenant-colonel, 1754; Virginia House of Burgesses and Continental Congress, 1774-75; commander-in-chief continental forces, 1775-83; president Constitutional Convention, 1787; deputy from Virginia; first president U. S.; lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of army, 1798.

EMORY WASHBURN.

House of Representatives, 1826-27, 1838, 1877; Senate, 1841-42; aide on staff of Governor Lincoln, 1830-34; judge Court of Common Pleas, 1844-47; Board of Education; governor, 1854-55.

WILLIAM B. WASHBURN.

Senate, 1850; House of Representatives, 1854; Congress, 1862-72; governor, 1872-May 1, 1874 (resigned); U. S. Senate, 1874-75.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

State Constitutional Convention and presidential elector, 1820; House of Representatives, 1822; Congress, from New Hampshire, 1813-17; from Massachusetts, 1823-27; U. S. Senate, 1827-41, 1845-50; U. S. secretary of state, 1841-43, 1850-52.

HENRY WILSON.

House of Representatives, 1841-42, 1846, 1850; Senate, 1844-45; president Senate, 1851-52; State Constitutional Convention, 1853; U. S. Senate, 1855-73 (resigned); vice-president U. S., 1873-75.

JOHN WINTHROP.

Deputy governor, 1636-37, 1644-46; governor, 1630-34, 1637-40, 1642-44, 1646-49.

LIST OF DEPARTMENTS.

The following list is arranged by floors : —

SUB-BASEMENT.

District Police :	Room
General office,	3
State inspectors,	3
Detective department,	North.
Deputy Fire Marshal,	7
Witness room of State Fire Marshal,	7
Agent for Discharged Female Prisoners,	9
Chief engineer,	11
Bureau of Statistics of Labor :	
Shipping department,	12
Dynamo and engine rooms. See pages 47, 48.	

BASEMENT.

Civil Service Commission :	
Examination room,	15
Labor office,	16
State Fire Marshal,	20
Board of Registration in Pharmacy,	22
Commissioners of Prisons,	24
Grand Army of the Republic :	
Department of Massachusetts,	27
State Board of Charity :	
Division of State Adult Poor,	28
Clerk of the Board,	37
Division of State Minor Wards,	43
State Board of Insanity,	36

FIRST FLOOR.

	Room.
Controller of County Accounts,	101
Commissioner of Public Records,	104
Inspector General of Rifle Practice,	108
Nautical Training School Commissioners,	110
Adjutant General :	
Military archives,	111
Editors of Province Laws,	115
Barber shop,	117
Secretary of the Commonwealth :	
Shipping department,	118
Matron,	121
Commissioners of State Aid,	123
Board of Commissioners of Savings Banks,	124
State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation,	128
Harbor and Land Commissioners,	131
State Board of Agriculture,	136
Cattle Commission,	138
State Board of Health :	
Chief engineer,	140
General office,	141
Gas and Electric Light Commissioners,	145
Committee on Ways and Means, House of Repre-	
sentatives,	147
Joint committee on Ways and Means,	147
Committee on Pay Roll,	147
Sergeant-at-Arms' department (see pages 45-47) :	
General office,	148
Registration of Legislative Counsel and Agents,	150
Civil Service Commissioners,	151
Information room and public telephone,	155
State Pension Agent,	158
Board of Registration in Medicine,	159

SECOND FLOOR.

	Room.
Attorney-General,	225
Judiciary Committee, House of Representatives,	227
Joint Judiciary Committee,	227
Treasurer and Receiver-General :	
General office,	230
Standard weights and measures,	230
Auditor of Accounts,	232
Tax Commissioner and Commissioner of Corporations,	235
Commissioners on Inland Fisheries and Game,	238
Committee room,	240
Committee on	
Military Affairs,	242
State House,	242
Insurance Commissioner,	246
Committee on	
Labor,	249
Probate and Chancery,	249
Bureau of Statistics of Labor,	256
Surgeon General,	259
Adjutant General (see page 22) :	
War Records division,	261
General office,	264
Doric Hall. See pages 16-18.	
Spanish flags. See page 19.	
Grand staircase. See pages 19-21.	
Memorial Hall. See pages 22-27.	
Main staircase. See pages 27-29.	

THIRD FLOOR.

Senate (see pages 31-39) :	
Chamber,	South.
Reception room,	South-east.

	Room.
Senate — <i>Con.</i>	
Reading room,	East.
Clerk,	328
President,	329
Secretary of the Commonwealth (see pages 39, 40) :	
General office,	331
Public documents,	333
Corporation division,	334
State Library (see page 40),	North.
Committee on Library,	In Library.
State Board of Education,	339
Post and telegraph office,	341
House of Representatives (see pages 40-45) :	
Writing room,	West.
Reading room,	West.
Ladies' reception room,	West.
Chamber,	West.
Speaker,	354
Committee on Rules,	355
Clerk of the committee on Rules,	356
Clerk of the House,	357
Executive department (see pages 29-31) :	
Private secretary to the Governor,	359
General office,	360
Council chamber,	—

FOURTH FLOOR.

Senate gallery,	South.
Senate reception room gallery,	South.
Legislative documents,	424
Committee on	
Counties,	425
Harbors and Public Lands,	425

	Room.
Committee on	
Roads and Bridges,	426
Towns,	426
Federal Relations,	428
Parishes and Religious Societies,	428
Ways and Means, Senate,	428
Judiciary, Senate,	429
Prisons,	429
Rules, Senate,	430
Rules, Joint,	430
Mercantile Affairs,	431
Street Railways,	431
Secretary of the Commonwealth:	
Archives,	434
Committee on	
Metropolitan Affairs,	436
Election Laws,	438
Public Service,	438
Liquor Law,	439
Water Supply,	439
Manufactures,	440
Public Charitable Institutions,	440
Education,	441
Printing,	442
Gallery, House of Representatives,	West.
Reporters,	443
Committee on	
Cities,	444
Elections, House of Representatives,	445
Public Health,	445
Constitutional Amendments,	-
Railroads,	446
Banks and Banking,	448
Drainage,	448

	Room.
Messengers,	449
Senate reporters' gallery,	South.
Committee on	
Agriculture,	453
Taxation,	453

FIFTH FLOOR.

Cupola,	South.
State Board of Health laboratory,	501
Committee on	
Fisheries and Game,	505
Insurance,	505
Café,	North.

The following departments have offices outside of the State House:—

Board of Pan-American Exposition

Managers, 8 Beacon Street.

Massachusetts Highway Commis-

sion, Pemberton Building.

Metropolitan Park Commission, . 14 Beacon Street.

Metropolitan Water and Sewerage

Commission:

General office, 1 Ashburton Place.

Sewerage division, Pemberton Building.

Railroad Commissioners, 20 Beacon Street.

Rapid Transit Commissioners, . . 20 Beacon Street.

The committee rooms are permanently assigned, except in cases of large hearings.



